

ANNEX
TO THE
REPORT OF MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, 1882.

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT
ON
ALLEGED EXODUS
TO
WESTERN UNITED STATES

By JOHN LOWE,
Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.



OTTAWA:
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1883.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

REPORT ON ALLEGED EXODUS TO WESTERN UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, 20th February, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to make a further Report upon the alleged large exodus of Canadians to the Western United States at the point of Port Huron, as appears from the returns made by the Collector of Customs at that port, and published officially by the Treasury Department of the United States, over the signature of Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jun., the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in a Report addressed to the Hon. C. J. Folger, the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Nimmo in this Report, under date of 31st July, 1882, states that the number of immigrants arrived in the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended 30th June, was 98,308 against 125,391 for the previous fiscal year, (1880-1), showing a decrease of 27,083. Of this alleged immigration Mr. Nimmo states that 71,424 entered at the point of Port Huron, during the first named of the fiscal years above referred to, against 111,170 in the previous fiscal year, showing a decrease of 39,746, at that port. I will show you by an indubitable test, what value is to be placed on these figures.

In the first place, however, it is well to point out that Mr. Nimmo states in a foot-note: "A part of the immigration into the United States from the Dominion of Canada, consisted of immigrants from Europe who came by steamer to Montreal, and thence reached Lake ports of the United States by railway." Mr. Nimmo does not state what part of such immigration is of this character; and I shall also endeavor to show you the value that is to be placed on this note as a modifying statement.

If we deduct from the total alleged immigration of 98,308 into the United States in the last fiscal year from Canada, the claim of the Port Huron Collector, of 71,424, we have only a remainder of 26,884; and if these are considered as figures representing an emigration from Canada from all points, and from which the figures of the immigration into Canada from the United States, have not been deducted, a process which is necessary to show the true net emigration, it might not perhaps be worth while to spend much time in criticising them, although something might be said as respects some of these figures.

It is otherwise, however, with the figures at Port Huron, of 71,424 which are officially given to the world under the authority of the Treasury Department of the United States. At that point there are two railways which cross from Canada to the United States; one, the Grand Trunk, which is the main artery, the other, the Sarnia branch of the Great Western system of the Grand Trunk, which is only a branch

and local line from London, Ontario. There is also a ferry served by little steamers between Sarnia and Port Huron; but this would simply not be available for any emigration which it would be at all worth while to consider, and it is not even pretended that it is so.

There remain then only the two railways; and, fortunately for the purpose of this inquiry, the extent and the kind of travel over them as well as to the West as from it, are matters of exact official record. I have obtained the figures which represent these facts from Mr. T. B. Hawson, the Auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

In the first place it is better to state the total number of passengers going West by the main artery, the Grand Trunk Railway at this point. They are as follow:—

Totals Going West from Canada and Eastern United States.

From points in Canada to Manitoba via United States...	(a) 13,804
From Canada to the United States.....	(b) 50,364
From United States to Manitoba.....	460
From points in Eastern United States to Western United States.. .. .	53,759
Total going West at this point.....	118,387
(a) This item includes booked in Europe.....	2,643
(b) Includes booked in Europe.....	10,966

Making together to be deducted from the passengers from
Canada going West at this point..... 13,609

This deduction may be held to represent the European immigrants referred to by Mr. Nimmo in the extract from his Report which I have quoted. The relation of these figures to the question at issue will appear.

Against the figures of total travel to the West are to be set those of the total travel to the East at the same point. They are as follow:—

Totals going East from Canada and United States.

From Manitoba to Canada via United States.....	3,214
From Western United States to Canada.....	38,257
From Manitoba to Eastern United States.....	287
From Western United States to Eastern United States.....	35,776
Total passengers going East.....	77,534

We have thus a difference between these two grand totals of 40,853, or, deducting the passengers booked in Europe, 27,244 in favour of those going West over those

going East. To arrive, however, at the result which is the object of this inquiry, all the figures in the foregoing enumeration, except those which have simple reference to the number of passengers between points in Canada and points in the Western United States must be eliminated.

We have from this the following net result:—

Totals between Canada alone and Western United States.

Total number of passengers from Canada to Western United States.....	50,364
Less booked in Europe included in these figures.....	10,966
	<hr/>
	39,398
Total passengers from Western United States to Canada...	38,257
	<hr/>
Difference being the net emigration by the Grand Trunk Railway at Port Huron.....	1,141

There remains the Sarnia branch of the Great Western. The figures are:—

Total passengers from Canada to points in Western United States.....	1,879
From Eastern United States to Western United States....	17
	<hr/>
Total Western passengers.....	1,896

On the other hand the total number of passengers from Western United States to Canada was.....	678
From Western United States to Eastern United States....	852
	<hr/>
Total Eastern passengers.....	1,530

There is thus only a total difference between the East and West passengers at this point of 366; but the difference of those who went from Canada to the United States appears, from the above figures, to be 1,281; a fact which shows a local movement to this extent.

The total net emigration, at the point of Port Huron, from Canada to the United States for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882, appears, from the record of these figures, to be as follows:—

By the Grand Trunk main line.....	1,141
By the Sarnia branch.....	1,281
	<hr/>
Total net emigration at Port Huron.....	2,422

This is the true and simple fact to set against the claim of 71,424, as set forth in the official figures of the United States Treasury Department, as the immigration from Canada at the point of Port Huron, in the fiscal year stated.

The Grand Trunk Railway is an arterial thoroughfare between the Eastern and Western points of the continent, and taking all passengers within the twelve months in question, who had purchased tickets in Canada, including also those on the Sarnia branch of the Great Western, that is to say all passengers, for pleasure or business, all excursionists, of which there were many, and all emigrants and immigrants to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, we have a grand total going West of 52,438. The United States official claim, therefore, of immigration from Canada, at one single point, very widely published to the world, is an exaggeration of 36.20 per cent. in excess of the total figures of gross travel; the actual net immigration which might be claimed, as established by the official figures furnished by the Railway Company being 2,422.

If we add to the above total numbers of all passengers who purchased tickets in Canada for points in the West, the 13,609 included in the total figures furnished by Mr. Hawson, who purchased their tickets in Europe, we have a gross total of 66,047, against the claim of immigration of 71,424, showing an exaggeration which is simply grotesque.

There is something, however, which appears from a further examination of these figures, that shows even worse features.

I have received since I commenced to write this Report, the Annual Statements of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics under date December 31st, 1882, signed by Mr. Nimmo, and addressed to the Secretary of the United States Treasury. Mr. Nimmo says that this volume contains "complete statements" in regard to the immigration into the United States for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882.

These "complete statements" purport to furnish details of the 71,424 immigrants which are alleged to have arrived at Port Huron, giving them as 40,866 males and 30,558 females. This table, moreover, determines that the whole of these passengers were "aliens" arriving in the United States; that there were not among them any "citizens of the United States returning from abroad;" nor any "aliens not intending to remain in the United States."

Another table, No. 41, again divides them into classes "under 15 years of age," "15 and under 40;" "40 and upwards;" giving the details of numbers of males and females at those respective ages; and the "country of last permanent residence or citizenship." The figures under all these headings are not given simply in round numbers, but with a detail of exactitude down to actual units. The Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are specified as places from which the alleged immigrants came.

The next table, No. 42, divides and classifies these immigrants by "*Occupations*," giving the names of such occupations to the long detail of 112 kinds as having been furnished by the Dominion. And again these are given with the still further detail of classification at the three periods of age above stated, and still further into males and females in each of such periods.

Table No 43 gives the details of the nationalities of these alleged immigrants.

And table No. 44 gives a detail of the "*occupations*" of the immigrants "*by Countries*." This last classification is so curious as to present features of humor. I furnish an abstract as an Exhibit to this Report (marked A), giving a long list of actors, clergymen, dentists, druggists, editors, lawyers, bakers, barbers, blacksmiths, labourers, milliners, tailors, servants, speculators, etc., etc.; persons with "*occupations not stated*;" and 42,876 "*without occupation*," rather a large number of persons with nothing to do in the face of this minute classification, as distinguished from those with "*occupations not stated*."

These minute details of information thus given, could only be, by any possibility, obtained by an actual registration; and this is a statistical labour which would require both care and time to perform. It is a labour, moreover, which would be plain to the apprehension of all the passengers in the trains, the subjects of the information, as it would require to have questions asked and answered, and the answers taken down on the spot.

Nothing of this kind is done. I have visited Port Huron twice, in obedience to your instructions for the purpose of making careful personal observations in pursuance of the object of this inquiry. I have cross and re-crossed the river several times, and had both my hand luggage in the cars and my valise examined by the United States Customs Officer, in the same way as others on the trains. But no questions of any kind were asked of me either with respect to my age, or my intentions to settle in the United States, or to find out what country I came from, or whether I was a returned American citizen who had been travelling; or, in short, any point of information of the kind required by these tables. And no questions of any sort, which my observation enabled me to discover, were asked of any of the other passengers. The trains I crossed by were the regular Grand Trunk Express trains from Toronto connecting with the Eastern Provinces;—those particular trains, in fact, which carry the bulk of the passengers between the Provinces of Canada and the Western States by this arterial railway. How did those officers who furnished the information for these tables know that I was not a "*returning American citizen*," or a "*speculator*," or a "*lawyer*," or a "*doctor*," or of "*occupation not stated*"? Or in what list did they put me? I have crossed as a passenger more than twenty times during the last three years, while enquiring into this question.

In addition to the observations of my own, I made, as on previous occasions, careful enquiries from well informed persons on the spot connected with the railway

and Customs on both sides, and I ascertained with a positiveness that left no doubt that the proceedings which I saw were those which were usual. I feel, therefore, in a position to allege that there are no inquiries made, nor any registration of facts of such a nature as would enable the figures and the long and minute details of information published by Mr. Nimmo to be obtained.

There is the further unquestioned, because I believe unquestionable statement, which has been twice published in my reports on this subject; once, in that for 1880, and again in that for 1881, communicated to me at an interview by the United States Customs Officer, who had the duty confided to him of making up these so-called statistics, that "questions could not be asked, because it would be an impossibility to ask them and record the answers within the time afforded—twenty men could not do this on some days." "That he could not ask the questions required by the Government but had to arrive at the information as best he could."

I subjoin a report of a circumstance I found in a newspaper (the *Toronto Globe*) which came into my hands while I was actually engaged in the West, in August last, in making an enquiry into this matter. I extract the following from the telegraphic correspondence of that paper:—

"DETROIT, MICH., 19th August.

"Matthias Keefer writes to a local paper that on Thursday last he was one of a large party of excursionists from the County of Waterloo, Ont., to Detroit. When they crossed the river at Sarnia to Port Huron, the officers of the United States came on board and demanded the sum of 50 cents for the privilege of visiting the United States. Keefer refused, and warned every one of his fellow-excursionists not to pay the money, but the conductor of the train came and said they had better pay or they would have to lay over with the train on the river or go back. After the most earnest protests from the passengers who had already paid the 50 cents, the money was returned and they were allowed to proceed. Collector Bell, of Detroit, was interviewed Friday, when he explained that the affair was a mistake."

These proceedings may have been, according to the report in this telegram, a mistake in the eyes of Mr. Collector Bell, of the Port of Detroit, under the order from Washington on which a *per capita* tax of 50 cents on immigrants was laid; but they do, nevertheless, afford indubitable proof as to the practice of the Collector of Customs at Port Huron in setting down a large party of simple excursionists to Detroit from the County of Waterloo, Ont., as immigrants into the United States; and that, up to the point of insistence of levying upon them the *per capita* tax of 50 cents, and refusing to allow them to cross the river until it was paid. It is, of course, very easy to make large numbers of immigrants on such a thoroughfare as the Grand Trunk Railway in this way; and if there were only a sufficient total number of passengers it would not be difficult to reach the figures of the Collector of Customs of Port Huron.

This *per capita* tax on immigrants arriving by the trains, was not long continued at Port Huron; not longer than a period of about a fortnight, as I was given to understand, owing to representations made at Washington to the effect that it was impossible to collect it. Of course it was impossible to collect it under such circumstances as those related in the telegraphic correspondence which I have quoted. But if the attempts to do so had been confined to actual immigrants, it is hard to perceive how there could have been greater difficulty in collecting 50 cents for a tax, than there is in collecting a Customs fee of 90 cents, very often wrung from poor immigrants for making an entry of a little old bedding or other household effects they may be taking with them. Had this *per capita* tax of 50 cents continued to be levied at Port Huron, it would have afforded a somewhat sharp test of the extent of the immigration, as the persons who make and publish these statistics would not have been very likely to put half-a-dollar into the Treasury for every unit of exaggeration.

I mentioned in my Report of last year that I had ascertained on the spot, there had been an enquiry by an United States official into the circumstances of the allegations contained in my Report of 1880. I have not been able to ascertain that the Report of that official has been permitted to see the light; and yet, in the face of the indubitable facts which are herein stated, these grossly exaggerated figures, which, if they were true, would imply a depopulating exodus from Canada, are persistently, year after year, given to the world on the authority of the Treasury Department of the United States, and everywhere abroad widely republished and hurtfully used, to the detriment of what may be called the immigration interests of Canada, as, if it were a country for people to flee from in such an exodus, it could not be said to be the most desirable one to emigrate to. It is in this, as I stated before, that the injustice to Canadian interests, from these exaggerations, lies.

There are other tests of criticism which may be applied to these figures, which Mr. Nimmo has at his hands, for their correction, in that they are found in United States records. For instance, the United States Census of 1870 compared with that of 1880. I subjoin as an Exhibit to this Report (marked B) an extract from those two Censuses of the enumeration in nineteen Western and South-Western States of the "nativities" of Canadians from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The numbers are:—

By the Census of 1880.....	344,982
By do of 1870.....	218,321
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Difference or increase remaining in 1880.....	126,600

The heading in the volume of "compendium" of the United States Census of 1880, is "nativities," and if we assume that this term means "place of birth," the figures given represent all who could have entered at Port Huron, and very largely

more, as I propose to show. There may be room for question, as to whether these figures do not, in many cases, include the whole of the members living in the family, that is, including those born in the United States. But without raising this question, and assuming the figures to be correct, we have the fact that the net difference between the two decennial periods referred to would be 12,660 a year, without allowing for a decrement by deaths. If, however, the figures are held to represent simply the enumeration under the heading of "place of birth," it is necessary to allow for a considerable decrement by deaths, and to assume that there must have been an immigration of about 18,000 a year in the ten years, in order to leave the difference stated between the two Censuses.

The Port Huron figures of immigration, however, as shown by an official letter from the Collector's office (quoted on page 4 of my Report for 1880), set forth that the immigration at that port alone in one year and four months, was 155,098. We have thus in sixteen months a claim for a numerical extent of immigration which very nearly approaches the utmost extent of immigration in nineteen States (covering the utmost extent of territory that could receive immigration from Port Huron), as established by the United States Censuses in ten years, which is an impossible position.

This, however, is not the only view. If anyone will glance at the names of the nineteen Western and South-Western States, included in the figures I have stated, and look at their relations to the point of Port Huron, on a map of the United States, on which the railway and steamboat lines are marked, he will see that communications with them are open by more than a dozen important routes of travel, and that if an allowance of one-fourth of the whole annual total of 18,000 (if these figures are assumed) were made for the entries at Port Huron, it would give an average of immigration from Canada, at that point, at 4,500 a year, an average which nearly agrees with the differences between the ins and the outs for the last three years, as shown in my Report.

I give this as an approximate generalisation based upon figures of which every one can see the value at a glance. There are no means in existence by which the exact figures of this movement, that is of the emigration, immigration, and re-emigration on both sides of the frontier between the United States and Canada, can be obtained and stated. The best, if not the only test which exists, is the difference between the ins and the outs on the routes of travel.

The proportion of the numbers of Canadian "nativities" to the population in the nineteen States referred to, in 1880, was 21 per thousand. The proportion of the same in the whole of the United States to the whole population in the same year, was 14 per thousand. The proportion of persons of United States birth in the Province of Ontario in 1881 was 23.6 per thousand; in the Province of Quebec, 14.2; and in the whole population of the Dominion, 18.

The question of the possibility of mixing under the head of "nativities," nationality, for place of birth, in the "compendium" of the United States Census above referred to, is strengthened by looking at a series of tables, published by Mr. Nimmo, in his volume of four quarterly reports of the United States Statistics for 1882, in which he gives the total immigration from all the British American Provinces, including Newfoundland and Labrador, into the United States for sixty years, namely, from 1820 to 1880. The total of all this immigration, not making any allowance for deaths, which must have made a most serious decrement in sixty years, is 592,304. The deaths, from a rough estimate of these figures would have been in the neighborhood of 175,000, leaving a remainder in round numbers of the original immigrants of 417,000. The United States Census of 1880 gives the "nativities" from the same Provinces, that is, all British America, at 717,157. Any calculation which might be made upon Mr. Nimmo's figures of the total immigration from British America in sixty years would be very disturbing of any calculation that might be made to account for the same immigration as established by the United States Census. On the other hand, (the figures of the United States Census are equally disturbing of any confidence it is possible to place in the figures, at least those of recent years, published by Mr. Nimmo relating to immigration into the United States at Port Huron.

As the figures of immigration of Mr. Nimmo for sixty years, have interest in connection with this enquiry, I append them in Exhibit E.

It is, of course, natural that two peoples inhabiting the same continent, having the relations with each other that exist between Canada and the United States, with a very long line of frontier, should to a very large extent, intermingle; and that there should be a constant flux and reflux of immigration and emigration, with an activity more or less great, arising from the incidents of times of prosperity and depression and the attractions of opening up new lands for settlement.

It is impossible to make a study of the figures of the United States Census without being struck by what may be called two main facts:

First, that the Canadians in the Western States are found most thickly settled in those places where there have been new lands to open up within the last twenty years. This represents mainly the emigration which has taken place from Ontario.

Second.—We find the next dense settlement of Canadians, on the authority of the United States Census, in the New England States; and this mainly represents what has been known as the French Canadian emigration from the Province of Quebec. The State of Massachusetts alone contains more than one-third of all the Canadians represented to have settled in the New England or Middle States from Maine to Pennsylvania. (See Exhibit C.)

In this connection, on the other hand, the returns of immigrant settlers in Canada, in connection with entries of settler's goods during the year 1882, is very important

and suggestive. The total numbers of these returns were 30,554, and these figures are an exact registration, name by name being taken down, together with a statement of the nationality of the immigrants or returned Canadians on their own declarations. Of this total number, 20,857 were returned Canadians, and 3,411 citizens of the United States. The numbers of immigrants as shown by this particular registration were about double those of the preceding year, the figures of which were 15,404, against 10,961 in 1880, and 9,775 in 1879.

The numbers, however, which are obtained from this particular kind of registration, by no means represent the whole immigration; and I think as many come without making entries of settler's effects, as of those who do. This inward movement, therefore, from the United States, is assuming proportions of great significance; and when it is coupled with the consideration of the vast areas of land now being opened up in the Canadian North-West, and the large amounts of capital employed in its development—both facts very largely necessitating and stimulating manufacturing industry to supply the wants created—there is reason to believe that the considerable immigration movement into Canada from the United States, which has set in, will, in the near future, become of sufficient importance to redress the balance of the comparatively large figures of emigration to which I have referred.

And this position is much strengthened by the analogy of facts which have been accomplished in the United States. When the western United States prairie lands were being settled, during the last twenty years, it was found that the migration from the Eastern States to the Western, not only prevented a rapid increase of population within their borders, but actually caused a decline in that of the States of New Hampshire and Maine, in the decennial period between 1860 and 1880. The State of Vermont showed almost no increase between those years. But in the same period Dakota gained in its population 193 per cent.; Kansas, 239; Minnesota, 155, and Illinois, 48. On the other hand, the manufacturing State of Massachusetts, while it suffered the same drain in its agricultural population, still made a total gain of 18 per cent., its manufactures having found both a stimulant and a market in the wealth produced by the development of prairie agriculture and commerce in the Western States. In the Canadian North-West we have already similar percentages. The population of Manitoba, in the ten years ended 1881, increased 439 per cent., while in the two last years the increase has been still more rapid, having been, in fact, nearly equal to that of the preceding ten years, the causes having been precisely the same as those which produced the enormous percentages of increase in the Western States; and the effect in stimulating the manufactures and commerce of the Eastern Provinces precisely the same; causing also the remarkable features of immigration to Canada from the United States during the year, which I have noticed; and reducing the balance at the point of Port Huron to figures scarcely worth consideration; while in the Province of New Brunswick, as shown by Mr. Gardner, the Agent of the

Department of Agriculture at St. John, the movement on the two main lines of travel between that Province and the United States exhibits an actual gain in population, the number of the *Ins* being more than the *Outs*. The figures were—going to the United States, 44,064; coming from the United States, 44,982; the gain to New Brunswick, 918.

This Report has been confined to an examination of the self-apparent, gross exaggeration at the point of Port Huron, and for the reason that, when this is eliminated from the United States' claim of immigration from Canada, there is practically nothing further to notice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE,

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

Hon. J. H. POPE, Minister of Agriculture.

EXHIBIT A.

A STATEMENT, by Countries—viz., the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—of Occupations of Immigrants alleged to have entered the United States during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882; Abstracted from the Annual Report of the United States Bureau of Statistics, dated Washington, D. C., December 31st, 1882.

Occupations.	Quebec and Ontario.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.
<i>Professional.</i>				
Actors				
Artists		1		
Clergymen	6	4		
Dentists	11	28		
Druggists	1	2		
Editors, Journalists	3			
Engineers, Civil	1	2		
Lawyers	18	3		1
Musicians	4	8		1
Photographers	1	3		
Physicians		2		
Teachers	26	10		
	3	30	1	7
Total	74	93	1	9
<i>Skilled.</i>				
Accountants, Book-keepers and Cashiers	48	1	1	
Bakers	1	5		1
Barbers and Hairdressers	2	6	13	
Blacksmiths	995	71	9	12
Boiler-makers	2	1		
Bookbinders		3		
Brewers				
Brick-makers	2			
Builders		1		1
Butchers		2		
Cabinet-makers	6	7		
Calkers	383	35	2	
Carpenters and Joiners		1		
Carvers and Gilders	2,584	504	61	24
Clerks		1		
Confectioners	94	222	1	16
Coopers				1
Cutters		12		
Divers		1		
Dressmakers		1		
Engineers	2	94	12	1
Firemen	39	21	1	
Gardeners	1	5		
Glaziers		6		
Hatters	11			
Iron-moulders				1
Iron-workers	4	10		1
Jewellers		1		
Knitters	3	8		
Machinists	1			1
Manufacturers	48	11	5	
Mariners	1			
Masons	50	543		23
Mechanics and Artisans	283	55	26	4
Millers	61	488		37
Millwrights	97	6		
Miners	7	9	4	
	1			2
	2	27		

EXHIBIT A.—Continued.

A STATEMENT, by Countries—viz., the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Quebec and Ontario.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.
<i>Skilled—Continued.</i>				
Musical Instrument				
Painters.....		1		
Paper-makers.....	50	24		8
Plasterers.....		1		
Printers.....				
Rope-makers.....	1	3	3	
Saddlers and Harness-makers.....		3		
Sail-makers.....	12			
Seamstresses.....	1	5		
Shipwrights.....	37	127	1	
Shoemakers.....		51	64	2
Spinners.....	486	41	5	7
Stone-cutters.....		11		2
Tailors.....	21	4		
Tanners and Curriers.....	42	22	25	
Telegraph Operators.....		3		
Tinsmiths.....		2		1
Tobacco, Cigar Manufacturers and Dealers.....	12	9	1	
Watch and Clock Makers.....	1	1		1
Weavers.....		2		
Wheelwrights.....	1			
Total.....	5,392	2,470	235	145
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Agents and Factors.....				
Bankers.....	1	4		1
Boat and Barge Men.....	4			
Cattle Dealers.....		2	1	
Coachmen.....	1			
Contractors.....		1		
Expressmen.....	5	2		
Farmers.....		1		
Farm Labourers.....	12,079	1,454		
Fishermen.....	902		217	125
Grocers.....		721		
Labourers.....	2	2		9
Lumbermen.....	10,328			
Managers and Superintendents.....	64	972	645	183
Merchants.....		22		
Nurses.....	487	3		
Railroad Men.....		319	1	
Salesmen.....	131	5		9
Servants.....		1		
Speculators.....	447	4		
Students.....	22	1,369	350	390
Teamsters.....	2	27		
Travellers.....	3	3		
Total.....	24,464	4,913	1,214	722
Occupations not stated.....	7,771			
Without occupation.....	41,547	324	695	37
		5,500	208	621

NOTE.—The details in the volume do not quite coincide with the totals given, but the inaccuracy is slight.

EXHIBIT B.

SHOWING "Nativities" of Canadians in nineteen Western and South-Western States and Territories, extracted from United States Census Volumes.

State.	1870.	1880.
Michigan	89,303	148,770
Wisconsin	25,335	28,808
Indiana	4,724	5,534
Minnesota	16,085	29,475
Iowa	17,368	21,019
Illinois	31,572	33,870
Missouri	8,402	8,635
Kansas	5,010	12,496
Nebraska	2,595	8,552
Nevada	2,342	3,125
Oregon	1,047	2,862
California	9,639	18,465
Colorado	738	5,765
Dakota	906	10,681
Idaho	327	567
Montana	1,147	2,403
Utah	677	1,012
Washington	781	2,432
Wyoming	323	537
Total	218,329	344,988
Difference or increase from 1870 remaining in 1880 ..		126,659

EXHIBIT C.

SHOWING "Nativities" of Canadians in nine New England and Middle States, extracted from United States Census Volumes.

State.	1870.	1880.
Maine		
New Hampshire	20,633	36,969
Vermont	12,694	27,079
Massachusetts	28,480	24,611
Connecticut	66,216	116,430
Rhode Island	10,778	16,389
New York	10,144	18,156
New Jersey	78,088	83,517
Pennsylvania	2,361	3,429
	9,802	12,203
Total	239,196	338,794
Difference or increase from 1870 remaining in 1880 ...		99,598

EXHIBIT D.

SHOWING "Nativities" of Canadians in the following named States, Territories and District from United States Census Volumes.

State.	1870.	1880.
Delaware.....	105	240
Maryland.....	625	964
Ohio.....	12,923	16,026
Kentucky.....	1,029	1,067
Tennessee.....	580	538
Virginia.....	301	572
West Virginia.....	195	288
North Carolina.....	165	419
South Carolina.....	75	132
Georgia.....	244	342
Florida.....	166	423
Alabama.....	173	262
Mississippi.....	368	304
Louisiana.....	656	713
Texas.....	557	2,436
Arkansas.....	341	776
Arizona.....	139	565
District of Columbia.....	281	447
New Mexico.....	124	219
Total.....	19,047	26,793

NOTE.—The Provinces referred to in the preceding extracts of "Nativities" are Quebec and Ontario (which are put together under the head of Canada) and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The totals for these Provinces of Canadian "Nativities" at the two decennial periods named are as follow :—

In 1870..... 476,572
In 1880..... 710,575

Including Newfoundland and other parts of British America, not specified, the Grand Totals for all British America of Canadian "Nativities" at the two decennial periods named are as follow as appear from the volumes of the United States Census :—

In 1870..... 490,041
In 1880..... 717,157

